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BARROWFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

For the year ended 31st December, 1937.

Barrowford Urban District Council.

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PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

R. G. MARKHAM, M.D., D.P.H.

Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector:

H. D. STANWORTH, A.M. Inst., C. & Cy. E., M.R.S.I.

Part-time Officers from the Nelson Public Health Department:

J. W. INGHAM, C.R.S.I.; S. GRINDROD, C.R.S.I.

LIST OF ADOPTIVE SANITARY ACTS
ADMINISTERED BY THE COUNCIL.

Infectious Disease (Notification) Act, 1889.

Operative from May, 1893.

Infectious Disease (Prevention) Act, 1890.

Operative from June, 1893.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1890.

Operative from June, 1893.

Public Health Amendment Act, 1907.

Operative from July, 1926.

Part 2: Streets and Buildings.

Part 3: Sanitary Provisions (excepting sections 39, 40,
41, 42, 50 and 51);

Part 4: Infectious Diseases (excepting sections 58 and
67);

Part 6: Recreation Grounds;

Part 10: Miscellaneous (excepting section 94).

BYE-LAWS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

New Streets and Buildings	Adopted February, 1925.
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Nuisances	Adopted July 1894.
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Slaughter Houses	Adopted July, 1894.
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Offensive Trades	Adopted July, 1894.
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Common Lodging Houses	Adopted July, 1894.
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STATISTICAL SUMMARY.

Area	1387 acres
Population, Census 1931	5299
Population, Estimated for Statistical purposes for the year 1937	4960
Inhabited Houses, Census 1931	1602
Inhabited Houses, according to Rate Books at end of 1937	1740
Rateable Value	£27,185
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£105

	No. of Births Registered Alive.	Still-Births.
Males—Legitimate	22	1
Illegitimate	—	1
Females—Legitimate	17	2
Illegitimate	—	—
	—	—
Total	39	4

Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	7.8
Birth Rate for 1,000 of population (Illegitimate)	—
Nett Deaths Registered	65
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population (corrected)	13.1
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of population	12.9
Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 of population	12.9
Deaths from principal Zymotic Diseases	Nil
Zymotic Death Rate per 1,000 of population	Nil
Deaths of Infants under one year of age	1
Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 live-births	25
Death of Infants from Prematurity	1
Death Rate per 1,000 births from this cause	25
Deaths of Infants from Congenital Debility or Malformation	Nil
Death Rate per 1,000 births from these causes	Nil
Maternal Deaths	Nil
Excess of Deaths over Births for the year	26
Excess of Deaths over Births for 1936	10
Excess of Deaths over Births for 1935	39
Excess of Deaths over Births for 1934	2
Excess of Deaths over Births for 1933	25
Excess of Deaths over Births for 1932	12

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE,
NELSON,
JUNE, 1938.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE BARROWFORD
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting a report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Barrowford for the year ended 31st December, 1937.

The Birth and Death Rates for the year are calculated on an estimated population of 4,960. This figure is supplied by the Registrar General.

Compared with the previous year, the estimated population shows a decline of 42, and with the Census population of 1931, a decline of 339.

During the year more Deaths than Births have occurred, and this condition has persisted year by year from 1928. The figures show a decrease in the population of 157 during the ten years, 1928 to 1937 inclusive, due to a persistently higher Death Rate than Birth Rate during this period.

The Birth Rate for the year 1937 is the lowest Annual Birth Rate to be recorded for Barrowford. During the year only 39 live-births were registered in your area, an average of less than 1 per week.

When comparison is made with the Birth Rate for England and Wales, and sub-divisions of the Country (these figures being supplied by the Registrar General and tabulated later in the report), the position at Barrowford, if similar conditions persist, cannot be considered hopeful for the future well-being of the community.

Barrowford's Birth Rate of 7.8 per 1,000 inhabitants is 7.1 below the Birth Rate for England and Wales, 7.1 below the Rate for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 7.5 below the Rate for the Smaller Towns, and 5.5 per 1,000 below the Rate for the administrative County of London.

An analysis of the births shows that of the 39 births, 14, or approximately 36%, occurred outside the area, these being allocated to Barrowford as the parents were residents of your area.

The Death Rate for the year is 13.1 per 1,000 of population, and this shows a slight increase on the previous year, though it is below the average rate for the previous 5 years.

The Barrowford Death Rate is slightly above the Death Rate for England and Wales and the groups of Towns, but is below the Death Rate for the adjoining Borough of Nelson.

Analysis of the deaths according to age and cause is shown in the tables submitted in the course of the report, and comparisons with previous years' figures can be made. It may be noted that 46.1% of the deaths during the year were of persons of 70 years of age or over.

The actual number of deaths during the year was 65, and of these 13 or 20% occurred outside the area.

Only one death occurred of an infant under one year of age. The Infantile Mortality Rate is 25 per 1,000 Births, and is the lowest on record; it is pleasing to have one rate to report on which is commendable. While the Infantile Mortality Rate will always be outstanding so far as the actual figures are concerned, it does not lend itself for comment. The small number of Births on which the Rate is calculated gives a factor whereby one Infant Death more or less creates a great difference in the Infantile Mortality Rate. This is shown by the fact that whereas the one Infant Death in Barrowford gives an Infantile Mortality Rate of 25, one death of an Infant in Nelson would influence the Infantile Mortality Rate by only 3 per 1,000 Births.

It will suffice therefore to state that the Barrowford Infantile Mortality Rate is 33 per 1,000 Live Births lower than the Infantile Mortality Rate for England and Wales, 37 below the Rate for the County Boroughs and Great Towns, 30 below the Rate for the Smaller Towns, and 5 below the Rate for Nelson, at which place the Infantile Mortality Rate is also the lowest to be recorded for the Borough, and it is

also 19 below the Infantile Mortality Rate for the Burnley Rural Area, which includes most of the district surrounding Barrowford.

No Maternal Death occurred during the year, as against one in the previous year.

19 notifications of Infectious Disease have been received during the year, this being slightly less than the average number per year during the last 10 years. It will be noticed that the decrease in numbers compared to the previous year is in regard to Diphtheria, only 3 cases being notified this year against 24 cases notified in 1936.

It has been agreed by your Council to become members of the Burnley Joint Hospital Board, and arrangements for the treatment of Infectious Diseases at their sanatorium have been provisionally made. The complete scheme is not yet, however, in operation, sanction of the Ministry of Health to the reconstruction of the Joint Hospital Board being still awaited.

Your Council have taken action during the year towards the abolition of ashpits and the provision of ashbins in lieu thereof. Powers to this end are conferred by the Public Health Act, 1936, Section 75, and proceedings have been taken under these provisions. At the end of the year 200 houses had been dealt with and movable ashbins substituted for fixed receptacles. The Council do not contribute towards the cost incurred, the landlord being responsible for the cost in all cases.

BIRTHS.

During the year 34 Live Births and 2 Still Births were registered as having occurred in Barrowford; of these, however, 9 Live Births and 1 Still Birth were relative to non-residents of the Area. The corrected figure for the year supplied by the Registrar General shows that 39 Live Births and 4 Still Births were allocated to Barrowford, so that 14 Live Births and 3 Still Births took place in other Areas, but the home address of the parents was in Barrowford.

The corrected total of 39 Live Births consisted of 22 Males and 17 Females legitimate births. Of the 4 Still Births, 1 Male and 2 Females were legitimate and the other Male illegitimate.

Birth Rates calculated on these figures are:—

	per 1,000 population
Total Births in Barrowford, Alive	6.8
Total Births in Barrowford, Still	0.4
Births relative to non-residents, Alive	1.8
Births relative to non-residents, Still	0.2
Barrowford Births in other Areas, Alive	2.8
Barrowford Births in other Areas, Still	0.6
Nett Births for Barrowford, Alive	7.8
Nett Births for Barrowford, Still	0.8
Total, Alive and Still	8.6
Legitimate Births, Alive	7.8
Illegitimate Births, Alive	0.0

The following table gives a monthly analysis of the births as they were registered:—

ANALYSIS OF BIRTHS REGISTERED FOR EACH MONTH.

Month	Actual number of Births		Non-Residents		Residents	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
Jan.	2	...	1	...	1	...
Feb.	2	1	1	1	1	...
Mar.	2	...	...	...	2	...
April	3	...	3	...	...	...
May	1	1	...	...	1	1
June	3	1	...	...	3	1
July	1	1	...	...	1	1
Aug. ....	...	2	...	...	...	2
Sept. ....	...	1	...	...	...	1
Oct.	2	3	1	...	1	3
Nov.	3	...	1	...	2	...
Dec.	2	3	...	1	2	2
Totals	21	13	7	2	14	11
Births in other Areas ....	...	...	...	...	8	6
Totals					22	17
	34		9		39	

DEATHS.

61 Deaths took place in Barrowford during the year, 26 Males and 35 Females; of these deaths, 1 Male and 8 Females were nonresidents of the Area. The corrected figures for the year show that 65 deaths (32 Males and 33 Females) were allocated to Barrowford; of these, 13 deaths (7 Males and 6 Females) occurred in some other district.

The Death Rates pertaining to these figures are:—

Total deaths in Barrowford	12.3 per 1,000 population
Deaths in Barrowford of non-residents	1.8 per 1,000 population
Deaths of Barrowford residents which occurred in other districts	2.6 per 1,000 population
Nett deaths allocated to Barrowford	13.1 per 1,000 population

The following series of tables show:—

- (1) Analysis of Deaths per Month.
- (2) Average Age at which Death occurred.
- (3) Analysis of Deaths in Age groups.
- (4) Analysis of Deaths according to the various causes.

From these tables you will notice that Heart Disease as in previous years accounted for the highest individual number of deaths, showing a Death Rate from this cause of 3.83 per 1,000 of population; that March had the highest number of deaths, the Death Rate for that month being equivalent to an Annual Death Rate of 21.7 per 1,000 of population, whilst in August and October only 3 deaths occurred in each month, equivalent to an Annual Death Rate of 7.2 per 1,000 of population; and that in the Age Groups the highest number of deaths occurred between 60 and 70 years and 70 and 80 years of age.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS PER MONTH.

Month	Deaths in Barrowford		Deaths in Barrowford transferred to other Districts		Deaths in other Districts transferred to Barrowford		Nett Deaths Allocated to Barrowford.		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total
January	3	2	—	—	1	—	4	2	6
February	2	5	—	2	—	—	2	3	5
March	4	5	—	1	1	—	5	4	9
April	1	4	—	—	1	2	2	6	8
May	2	4	—	—	1	1	3	5	8
June	3	2	—	—	—	1	3	3	6
July	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
August	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	2	3
September	2	2	—	1	—	1	2	2	4
October	2	2	—	1	—	—	2	1	3
November	4	3	1	1	1	—	4	2	6
December	2	4	—	1	2	—	4	3	7
Totals	26	35	1	8	7	6	32	33	65
	61		9		13				

AVERAGE AGE AT DEATH.

	Including Infants under 1			Excluding Infants under 1		
	M.	F.	Male & Female	M	F.	Male & Female
Total deaths in Barrowford ...	57·1	58·9	58·1	61·8	60·6	61·1
Deaths of non-residents in Barrowford ...	—	46·1	46·1	—	52·7	52·7
Deaths in other districts of Barrowford residents ...	67·7	64·7	66·3	67·7	64·7	66·3
Nett deaths allocated to Barrowford ...	61·2	63·0	62·1	63·2	63·0	63·1

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS.

AGE GROUPS	Total Deaths in Barrowford		Outward Transfers		Inward Transfers		Nett Deaths Allocated to Barrowford			Percentage of Age Groups to Total Nett Deaths		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Under 1 year	2	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	1	3.1	...	1.5
Over 1 and under 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 5 and under 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 10 and under 20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 20 and under 30	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Over 30 and under 40	4	2	...	1	...	...	4	1	5	12.5	3.0	7.7
Over 40 and under 50	2	4	...	2	...	1	2	3	5	6.3	9.1	7.7
Over 50 and under 60	...	1	...	...	2	1	2	2	4	6.3	6.1	6.2
Over 60 and under 70	8	8	...	...	2	2	10	10	20	31.2	30.3	30.8
Over 70 and under 80	8	12	...	3	3	...	11	9	20	34.3	27.3	30.8
Over 80 and under 90	2	5	...	...	...	2	2	7	9	6.3	21.2	13.8
Over 90 and under 100	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	3.0	1.5
TOTALS	26	35	1	8	7	6	32	33	65			
	61		9		13		65					

CAUSES OF DEATH.

ALL CAUSES.			Males 32.		Females 33.	
	M.	F.			M.	F.
1 Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers ... ..	...	...	22 Peptic Ulcer	1	...	
2 Measles .....	...	...	23 Diarrhœa, etc. (under 2 years) ... ..	...	...
3 Scarlet Fever .....	...	...	24 Appendicitis .....	...	...
4 Whooping Cough ... ..	...	...	25 Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	...	...
5 Diphtheria .....	...	...	26 Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ....	...	...
6 Influenza .....	...	3	27 Other Digestive Diseases	1	...	
7 Encephalitis Lethargica .....	...	...	28 Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1	2	
8 Cerebro-Spinal Fever ... ..	...	...	29 Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	...
9 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .....	...	...	30 Other Puerperal causes .....	...	...
10 Other Tubercular Diseases	1	...	31 Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformation, etc.	1	...	
11 Syphilis .....	...	1	32 Senility	1	1	
12 General Paralysis of the Insane—Tabes Dorsalis .....	...	...	33 Suicide	2	...	
13 Cancer, Malignant Disease	5	3	34 Other Violence	3	1	
14 Diabetes .....	...	3	35 Other defined Diseases	2	3	
15 Cerebral Hæmorrhage, etc.	3	2	36 Causes ill-defined or unknown .....	...	...
16 Heart Disease	7	12				
17 Aneurysm .....	...	...		
18 Other Circulatory Diseases	2	1				
19 Bronchitis .....	...	...		
20 Pneumonia <i>all forms</i>	1	1				
21 Other Respiratory Diseases	1	...				
			Special causes included in No. 35 :			
			Smallpox			
			Poliomyelitis			
			Polioencephalitis			

CAUSES OF DEATH	Annual Death Rate per 1,000 of Population						
	BARROWFORD						NELSON
	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1937
1. Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fevers...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Measles .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Scarlet Fever	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Whooping Cough	0·19	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
5. Diphtheria .....	...	0·58	0·19	...	0·20	...	...
6. Influenza	0·57	0·58	...	...	0·40	0·60	0·42
7. Encephalitis Lethargica	0·19	...	0·19	...	...	...	...
8. Cerebro-spinal Fever .....	...	...	...	...	0·20	...	0·03
9. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0·38	0·19	0·19	0·59	...	...	0·39
10. Other Tuberculosis Diseases	0·38	0·19	0·19	0·39	0·20	0·20	0·08
11. Syphilis	0·19	0·19	...	...	0·20	0·20	0·03
12. General Paralysis of the Insane, Tabes Dorsalis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·03
13. Cancer, Malignant Disease	1·52	2·12	2·72	0·99	0·80	1·61	1·41
14. Diabetes	0·19	...	...	...	0·40	0·60	0·31
15. Cerebral Hæmorrhage	0·95	1·16	0·58	1·98	0·80	1·01	0·84
16. Heart Disease	3·24	5·03	4·87	4·95	5·00	3·83	3·90
17. Aneurysm .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·11
18. Other Circulatory Diseases	0·76	1·16	0·58	1·78	0·60	0·60	1·20
19. Bronchitis .....	...	...	0·39	0·19	0·60	...	0·64
20. Pneumonia (all forms) .....	...	0·58	0·19	0·19	0·40	0·40	0·39
21. Other Respiratory Diseases .....	...	...	...	...	...	0·20	0·17
22. Peptic Ulcer	0·19	...	0·19	0·19	...	0·20	0·22
23. Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years) ...	...	0·19	...	...	...	...	...
24. Appendicitis .....	...	0·19	...	0·19	...	...	0·11
25. Cirrhosis of Liver .....	...	...	...	0·19	...	...	0·06
26. Other Diseases of Liver, etc. ....	...	...	0·19	...	...	...	0·11
27. Other Digestive Diseases	0·19	0·77	0·39	0·79	0·20	0·20	0·31
28. Acute and Chronic Nephritis	1·14	0·96	0·58	0·59	1·20	0·60	0·56
29. Puerperal Sepsis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Other Puerperal Causes .....	...	...	...	0·19	0·20	...	...
31. Congenital Debility, Premature Birth, Malformations, etc. ...	0·38	0·96	0·39	0·39	0·40	0·20	0·17
32. Senility	0·19	0·77	0·19	...	0·20	0·40	0·39
33. Suicide	0·19	...	...	0·19	0·40	0·40	0·25
34. Other Violence	0·19	0·77	0·7	0·39	...	0·81	0·59
35. Other Defined Diseases	0·95	1·74	0·77	1·88	0·40	1·01	0·98
36. Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special Causes (included in No. 35 above) :—							
Smallpox .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Polioccephalitis .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INFANT DEATHS.

One death of an infant under 1 year occurred, death taking place within 24 hours of birth, from prematurity.

Comparisons of the year's figures with those of previous years are shown in the following tables.

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS AND COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Infectious Diseases	Diarrhoeal Diseases	Premature Births	Congenital Defects and Injury at Birth	Wasting Diseases	Chest Diseases	Other Diseases
1928	2	1	2	—	—	—	—
1929	—	—	1	2	—	1	—
1930	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
1931	—	—	4	1	1	1	—
1932	1	—	1	1	—	—	1
1933	1	1	2	3	—	—	—
1934	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
1935	—	—	1	1	—	—	1
1936	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
1937	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Average 10 years	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2

COMPARISON OF INFANT DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

AGE GROUP	Number of Deaths								
	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937
Under 1 day	1	—	2	—	1	1	—	1	1
Over 1 day and under 2 days	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—
Over 2 days and under 3 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Over 3 days and under 4 days	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 4 days and under 5 days	—	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Over 5 days and under 6 days	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 6 days and under 7 days	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Total under 1 week	2	1	3	2	4	2	1	2	1
Over 1 week and under 2 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Over 2 weeks and under 3 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 3 weeks and under 4 weeks ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total under 1 month	2	1	3	2	5	2	2	2	1
Over 1 month and under 3 months...	—	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
Over 3 months and under 6 months...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Over 6 months and under 9 months...	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	—	—
Over 9 months and under 12 months...	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Total under 12 months	4	3	7	4	7	2	3	2	1

The following series of Tables show :—

- (a) A comparison of the various rates with the previous year and with the average figures for the previous 5 years.
- (b) A comparison of the various vital statistics for Barrowford with the figures supplied by the Registrar General of the vital statistics for England and Wales, along with certain sub-divisions of the Country. Included in this table are figures showing the increase or decrease in the various rates when compared to the corresponding figures for 1936.
- (c) An analysis of the various figures pertaining to Barrowford allocated to the various Wards.
- (d) A comparison of the Birth and Death Rates for Barrowford for 10 years.

COMPARISON OF VARIOUS RATES.

	Per 1,000 of Population				Maternal Mortality Rate		Rate of Deaths under one year per 1000 live Births
	Live Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Death Rate from Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	Death Rate from Cancer	Per 1000 Live Births	Per 1000 Total (live and still) Births	
1937	7.8	13.1	...	1.61	..	...	25
1936	10.7	12.7	...	0.79	18.51	17.54	37
Increase or decrease in 1937 on previous year }	-2.8	+0.4	...	+0.82	-18.51	-17.54	-12
Mean of 5 years, 1932-1936	11.0	14.4	0.27	1.62	8.70	8.38	63
Increase or decrease in 1937 on five years' average 1932-1936 }	-3.2	-1.8	-0.27	-0.01	-8.70	-8.38	-33

BIRTH RATES, DEATH RATES, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN THE YEAR 1937.
 England and Wales, London, 125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, and 148 Smaller Towns).
 (Provisional figures. Based on Weekly and Quarterly Returns).

	Rate per 1000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population								Rate per 1,000 Live Births One Year.		Increase or Decrease on Rates for 1935.			
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	Smallpox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Violence	Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under Two Years).	Total Deaths under One Year.	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
England and Wales	14.9	0.60	12.4	0.00	...	0.02	0.01	0.04	0.07	0.45	0.54	5.8	58	+0.1	+0.3	-1
125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London.....																
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at Census 1931)	14.9	0.67	12.5	0.01	...	0.03	0.01	0.04	0.08	0.39	0.45	7.9	62	No change	+0.2	-1
London Administrative County	15.3	0.64	11.9	0.00	...	0.02	0.01	0.03	0.05	0.42	0.42	3.2	55	+0.3	+0.4	No change
Nelson	13.3	0.54	12.3	0.00	...	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.38	0.51	12.0	60	-0.3	-0.2	-6
Barrowford	9.1	0.47	13.7	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.42	0.84	0.0	30	-0.2	+0.6	-19
	7.8	0.81	13.1	0.00	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.60	1.21	0.0	25	-2.9	+0.4	-12

ANALYSIS OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES TO THE VARIOUS WARDS.

	Newbridge	Central	Higherford
Actual Number of Deaths	25	15	21
No. of Deaths of Non-Residents	8	1	—
No. of Deaths of residents in other areas	6	6	1
No. of Deaths Corrected	23	20	22
No. of Live Births actual	20	4	10
No. of Births non-resident	8	—	1
No. of Births (residents) in other areas	6	3	5
No. of Births corrected	18	7	14
No. of Still Births actual	1	—	1
No. of Still Births (non-resident)	1	—	—
No. of Still Births (resident) in other Areas	2	1	1
No. of Still Births corrected	2	1	1
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year	—	—	1
No. of deaths of Infants under 1 year corrected	—	—	1
Infantile Mortality Rate	—	—	71
No. of Maternal Deaths	—	—	—
No. of Cases of Infectious Diseases			
Scarlet Fever	—	2	2
Diphtheria	—	3	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1
Pneumonia	1	1	3
Tuberculosis (Non-pulmonary)...	1	—	—
do. (Pulmonary)	1	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	2	—

COMPARISON OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES FOR TEN YEARS.

Year	Birth Rate	Crude Death Rate	Zymotic Death Rate	Infantile Death Rate per 1,000 Births
1928	11·8	13·5	0·73	76
1929	10·5	12·4	0·18	68
1930	10·4	12·4	0·36	52
1931	12·0	14·5	0·37	109
1932	9·9	12·2	0·38	76
1933	13·3	18·1	0·77	101
1934	13·2	13·6	0·19	29
1935	7·9	15·6	—	75
1936	10·7	12·7	0·20	37
1937	7·8	13·1	—	25
Average	10·7	13·8	0·32	65

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The staple industry in the district is cotton and silk weaving and trades directly allied thereto.

A fluctuation of trade conditions has been noticeable throughout the year, and unemployment has been more prevalent than in the previous year. No unusual or excessive mortality has occurred during the year, nor has there appeared any cases of sickness or invalidity especially noteworthy. Conditions of occupation or employment do not appear to have had any prejudicial effect on health, nor is there any evidence, statistical or otherwise, that unemployment has exercised any influence on the physique of children or adults.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

For non-infectious, accident and maternity patients, ambulance facilities are provided by arrangement with the Nelson Corporation. This Authority also undertake the removal of Infectious cases, but when the agreement with the Burnley Joint Hospital Board is complete, Infectious cases requiring removal will then be removed by this latter Authority.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

An agreement between your Authority and the Local District Nursing Association permits nursing assistance to be given in cases of pneumonia, encephalitis lethargica and influenza.

In the cases requiring nursing assistance, the medical practitioner in attendance makes a request to the medical officer of health and then arranges with the Nursing Association for the attendance of the nurse.

The Council give an annual contribution of £25 to the Association and in addition pay a fee of one shilling for each visit paid by the nurse.

During the year 8 requests for nursing assistance have been made, 4 patients suffering from Pneumonia and 4 from Influenza. To these patients a total of 164 visits were paid by the District Nurse.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

The only clinic held within the district is the Infant Welfare Centre. All maternity and child welfare work is undertaken by the Lancashire County Council, and the Clinic in connection with such work is held weekly on Thursday afternoons at the Congregational Schoolroom, Church Street.

A School Clinic has been established in Nelson by the Lancashire County Council and schoolchildren from your Area are eligible to attend thereat for the treatment of minor ailments, etc.

Other clinics available for Barrowford patients are:—
Orthopaedic Clinic, the School Clinic—Carr Road, Nelson.
Artificial Light Clinic and Tuberculosis Dispensary—Carr Road, Nelson.
Venereal Disease Treatment Centre—The Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

No Day Nursery has been established.

HOSPITALS ACCOMMODATION.

The General Hospital accommodation available for residents of Barrowford is as follows: None of the accommodation available is situated within the Area.

(a) General Medical	{ Reedyford Hospital, Nelson, and the Victoria Hospital, Burnley. Both voluntary
(b) General Surgical	
(c) Children	None.
(d) Maternity	The Fern Lea Maternity Home, Nelson, provided by the Nelson Local Authority. Admission by Private Arrangement.
(e) Venereal Diseases	Victoria Hospital, Burnley. Arrangements through the Lancs. County Council.
(f) Tuberculosis	Sanatoria under arrangement by the Lancs. County Council.

(g) Chronic Sick	None.
(h) Mental	Arrangements through Public Assistance Committee.
(i) Mental Deficiency	do. do.
(j) Orthopædic	For Children Arrangements through the Lancs. County Council.
(k) Ear, Nose and Throat	None.
(l) Puerperal Fever and Pyrexia ..	None.
(m) Other	None.

The Public Assistance Institution and Infirmary for the Area is situate at Burnley.

No Institution is provided in the Area for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, or for homeless children.

NURSING HOMES REGISTRATION ACT, 1927.

This Act is administered by the Lancashire County Council.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

No action has been taken by the Local Authority during the year in regard to the publication of information or dissemination of knowledge relating to health or disease.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

The water supply is provided by the Nelson Corporation. The supply is constant and all houses in the built-up portion of the area have a direct supply. No curtailment of the supply has taken place during the year.

Supervision of the supply is undertaken by the Water Engineer of Nelson. During the year a modern chloramine plant has been installed at the Barley Filterhouse. This injects chlorine and ammonia gases into the water in very minute doses, thus providing an additional safeguard in that

harmful bacteria which pass through the filters are rendered innocuous. At the Coldwell Filterhouse, a temporary Chlorine Gas Injection plant has been in operation, but it is anticipated that during the coming year a permanent installation on the lines of that at Barley will be a feature of the treatment.

A very slight plumbo-solvent action has been found in the water and steps are being taken to counteract this.

Farms and adjoining cottages on the outskirts of the district rely on springs for their supply. No analysis of these waters have been made during the year.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

No action has been taken by your Authority during the year re the Pollution of Streams. Supervision of the Rivers and Streams is undertaken by the Ribble Joint Committee.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

There is a natural fall from all parts of the district to the Sewage Disposal Works which are owned by the Local Authority.

Supervision of the works is undertaken by your Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector, and the staff under his control. Treatment is by precipitation and biological filtration through percolatory filters.

Drain testing, flushing, etc., is carried out by the Council's staff under the direction of the Surveyor.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION AT END OF 1937.

Number of Privy Middens	14
Number of closets attached to these middens	14
(These are in the outlying districts and not in populous and closely-built centres).	
Number of pail closets	13
Number of dry ashpits (excluding middens)	547
Number of movable ashbins	847
Number of conversions of ashpits to ashbins during the year	200
Number of houses on water carriage system	1727

Number of fresh water closets	482
Number of waste water closets	870
Number of conversions of waste water closets to fresh water closets during the year	8
Number of conversions of pail closets to fresh water closets during the year	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

This is carried out by your own staff under the supervision of the Surveyor. Controlled tipping is utilised for disposing of dry house refuse, but offal and other offensive matter is now taken to the Destructor Works at Brierfield for disposal. For the removal of the refuse one motor-lorry is used but this is also supplemented by horse-drawn vehicles.

The cesspools, privies, etc., which are situate in the outlying portions of the Area, are emptied during the day and the refuse is usually tipped on the adjoining land.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS DURING 1937.

Number of premises in general visited or inspected	554
Number of inspections of Farm premises	40
Number of inspections of Factories	51
Number of inspections of Workshops	36
Number of visits to Slaughterhouses	209
Number of visits to Infectious cases	14
Number of defects or nuisances found	70
Number of defects remedied or nuisances abated	70
Number of informal or verbal notices	70
Number of statutory notices	Nil
Number of legal proceedings	Nil

SMOKE NUISANCE.

There are 10 factory or works chimneys in the district, and 4 observations have been taken during the year. The limit allowed for the emission of black smoke is 10 minutes per hour, but no observation has shown this limit to have been exceeded.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There is no trade carried out in the Area which requires to be registered as an offensive trade under the present bye-laws.

WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

	No. of inspections.	No. of written notices.
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	36	...
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	51	...
Workplaces (other than Outworkers' premises)	Nil	...
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	87	3

There have been no occupiers prosecuted during the year.

DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Nuisances under the Public Health Acts	3
Total	3
Number of defects remedied	3
Number of defects referred to H.M. Inspector	Nil
Number of Prosecutions	Nil

OUTWORK IN UNWHOLESOME PREMISES.

Number of instances in which outwork is carried on under these conditions Nil

COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There are no Common Lodging Houses in the Barrowford Area.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

There is no record of any Houses Let in Lodgings in Barrowford.

SHOPS.

No action has been taken under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, relating to Ventilation of Shops, Temperature of Shops or Sanitary Conveniences.

SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS.

There are no swimming baths or swimming pools within the Area.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

The Sanitary Inspector reports that no action has been taken during the year in regard to houses found to be infested.

Had action been necessary, this would have been carried out by the staff of the Local Authority.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

No action has been taken in regard to Tents, Vans, etc., during the year. There are isolated instances of Vans being used as habitations, but these are on the outskirts of the District. There is no record of any Tents being used as permanent habitations within the Area.

UNDERGROUND SLEEPING ROOMS.

There are none in the District.

SCHOOLS.

There are three Schools in the Area, the sanitary condition of which is satisfactory. Each school has a supply of town's water. During the year the waste-water closets at one of the schools have been replaced by fresh-water closets.

CANAL BOATS.

Owing to the short length of Canal within the Area, inspection of Canal Boats is not undertaken.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 AND 1929.

There are no premises in the Area in which Rag Flocks are manufactured.

HOUSING.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1937.

Number of New Houses erected during the year:—

- | | |
|---|-----|
| (a) Total, including numbers given separately under (b) | 18 |
| (1) By the Local Authority | — |
| (2) By other Local Authorities | — |
| (3) By other bodies and persons | 18 |
| (b) With State assistance under the Housing Acts:— | |
| (1) By the Local Authority | Nil |
| (2) By other bodies or persons | Nil |

1.—Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	86
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	86
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	29
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	29
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	Nil
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	57

2.—Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	57
---	----

3.—Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

A.—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil

B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
--	----

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices.

(a) By Owners 10

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

C.—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders Nil

(a) By Owners Nil

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners Nil

D.—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made Nil

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit Nil

HOUSING ACT, 1936. (PART IV). OVERCROWDING.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year 4

(2) Number of families dwelling therein 4

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein 29½

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year Nil

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year 7

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases 38

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

The housing conditions are generally good. There are a number of the older type of houses following the main roads through the village, but on the outskirts the houses are of a good residential type, and new houses erected conform to this latter type.

The approximate number of back-to-back houses in the district is 350. There does not appear to be any shortage of houses, and your Council have no housing scheme either in hand or contemplated.

A slight decrease in the population appears to be the only change during the period under review. With trade in its present condition, little change of the population in future can be anticipated.

There have been no special difficulties in the way of providing suitable sites for new houses, of which 18 have been erected during the year.

No cases of overcrowding have been brought to my notice during the year, either in houses owned by the Local Authority or otherwise.

In the inspection of the dwellinghouses, the defects found and dealt with during the year were of a minor character and no difficulty was experienced in dealing with them either under the Public Health Acts or the Housing Acts.

There are no houses which have not an adequate water supply, and it is only the houses of the back-to-back type which have not separate sanitary accommodation.

No action has been taken during the year regarding either Clearance Areas or Improvement Areas.

The number of inhabited houses at the 31st December, according to the Rate Books, was 1,740, and calculating from the estimated population for the year, the average number of inmates per house for the district is only 2.8 per house.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

MILK SUPPLY.

The inspection of farm premises and dairies is carried out by your Sanitary Inspector. At the end of the year there were on the Register:—

Dairy Farms	26
Approximate number of cows	280
Cowkeepers	26
Dairymen or Milk Purveyors other than Cowkeepers	12

The administration of the Milk Special Designation Order, 1936, is carried out by the Lancashire County Council, and licences for the production of designated milk are issued by this Authority. One farmstead in your Area produces Tuberculin Tested Certified Milk, and there are others at which Accredited Milk is produced.

Examination of the milk supply is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, the examination consisting of tests for quality, cleanliness and bacterial contents including in certain cases tests for the presence or otherwise of Tubercle Bacilli.

Included in these examinations are samples of milk which have been produced on farms in your Area, and the following figures show the results of the tests carried out.

No. of samples tested for milk fat and solid constituents	47
No. found genuine	46
Average amount of milk fat per sample	3.51%
Average amount of total solids per sample...	12.18%
Average amount of solids not fat per sample...	8.88%
No. of samples examined for visible cleanliness ...	47
No. found to be satisfactory	41
No. found to be moderately satisfactory	5
No. found to be fairly satisfactory	1
No. found to be unsatisfactory	—
No. of samples tested for Coliform Bacilli	47
No. found to contain Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c. ...	9
No. showing no Coliform Bacilli in 0.01 c.c.	38
Percentage of samples showing Coliform Bacilli present in 0.01 c.c.	23.68%
No. of samples tested for presence or otherwise of Tubercle Bacilli (bought in Barrowford)	3
No. found Negative	3

A.—Bacterial Count only.

	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
Under 10,000	10	...
Over 10,000, but under 50,000	21	...
Over 50,000, but under 100,000	4	...
Over 100,000, but under 200,000 ...	2	...
Over 200,000, but under 300,000 ...	—	...
Over 300,000 but under 400,000 ...	1	...

B.—Methylene Blue Test only.

	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
Reduced under 2 hours	—	...
Not reduced in 2 hours but under 5½ hours	1	...
Not reduced in 5½ hours	37	...

C. Bacterial Count and Methylene Blue Test.

	B. Coli absent.	B. Coli present.
(1) Methylene Blue reduced under 2 hours	—	...
(2) Methylene Blue not reduced in 2 hours but under 5½ hours...	—	...
Over 200,000 but under 300,000 ...	—	...
Over 300,000, but under 400,000 ...	1	...
(3) Methylene Blue not reduced in 5½ hours under 10,000	10	...
Over 10,000, but under 50,000	21	...
Over 50,000, but under 100,000 ...	4	...
Over 100,000, but under 200,000 ...	2	...

No veterinary inspection of dairy herds is undertaken by the Local Authority, but the premises licensed by the County Council for the production of designated milk are subject to veterinary inspection by their officers.

Action under the Tuberculosis Order has been taken by the Police Authorities, and I am informed that 1 animal was dealt with under this Order from a farm situate in the Barrowford Area. Post-mortem examination on this animal revealed that it had suffered from advanced tuberculosis, within the meaning of the Tuberculosis Order.

MEAT, ETC.

There are 6 licensed slaughter-houses in your Area. The inspection of these premises is carried out by the Sanitary Staff from the Public Health Department, Nelson. Each slaughter-house has specified regular hours in which slaughtering takes place, and on occasions when slaughtering takes place outside these hours, notice is given as required by the regulations. Mechanical stunning is employed in the slaughter of bovine animals and pigs, but your Council have not yet extended these provisions to the slaughter of sheep.

No seizure of unsound meat has been made, but there has been surrendered portions of 2 bovine carcasses found to be tuberculous, and 1 whole carcass and portions of 2 further carcasses in which disease other than tuberculosis was found to have been present.

No legal proceedings have been necessary during the year.

No case of Food Poisoning has been reported during the year.

BAKEHOUSES.

There are nine bakehouses in the Area, and these have been inspected at regular intervals throughout the year. The conditions have been found satisfactory.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The administration of these Acts is carried out by the County Police Authorities. Mr. Superintendent Pickering informs me that his officers have taken the following samples in your Area.

Milk 7 samples

One of these samples was found to be deficient of 13.0% of fat. Proceedings were taken in this case against the vendor, but the Magistrates dismissed the summons.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD.

With the exception of milk, which is examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, no bacteriological examination of food has been carried out.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The control and supervision of Infectious Diseases is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department, Nelson. This, however, does not include Tuberculosis, the supervision of which is undertaken by the County Council.

Nineteen notifications have been received under the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts, this being a decrease of 19 on the number received during 1936.

The notifications for the year comprise, 4 cases of Scarlet Fever, 3 cases of Diphtheria, 2 cases of Erysipelas, 1 case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 5 cases of Pneumonia and 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia.

Monthly analysis of the notifications as shown in the tables submitted later shows no outstanding features.

For the treatment of Diphtheria, an arrangement with the Nelson Corporation permits medical practitioners to obtain anti-toxin from the supply kept by this Authority at the Police Station, Nelson. In addition, the facilities of the Public Health Laboratory at Nelson is available for the examination of swabs for diagnostic purposes. 27 throat swabs have been examined at the laboratory during the year from patients resident in Barrowford.

Only 1 infectious case was removed to Hospital and this was a case of Scarlet Fever.

No action has been found necessary during the year in regard to Return or Carrier Cases.

No action has been taken to provide artificial immunization against Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever during the year.

No local action in regard to the use of measles serum for the prophylaxis or attention has been taken.

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health during the year.

There has been no school closure during the year on account of Infectious Disease.

No reports have been made during 1937 under Section 14 (5) of the Sanitary Officers Order, 1926.

Measles, Whooping Cough, Diarrhoea (under 2 years) or Chickenpox are not notifiable in your Area.

INFLUENZA.

Influenza was prevalent in a mild form in the early months of the year, but no special inquiry or observation was necessitated. Three deaths occurred from this disease, giving a death rate of 0.6 per 1,000 inhabitants, but this is not outstanding compared to previous years.

CANCER.

The small number of deaths from Cancer preclude any observations either as to the prevalence of the disease or its undue prevalence in particular organs. During the year there were 8 deaths (5 Males and 3 Females) from Malignant Disease, an increase of 4 on the number of deaths that occurred during 1936.

It will be noted that though the death rate from this cause is double that of the previous year, it is slightly less than the average death rate from this disease for the previous 5 years.

Pathological examination of specimens after operative treatment is carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Nelson, but this is a private arrangement with the medical practitioners.

Patients requiring Radium treatment can attend the Radium Clinic which has been instituted at the Victoria Hospital, Burnley.

The following tables show:—

- (1) An analysis of the cases of Infectious Diseases notified according to Age Groups.
- (2) A Monthly Analysis of the cases as notified.
- (3) A comparison of the cases notified with the previous nine years.
- (4) A comparison of case rates for certain of the Infectious Diseases notified during 1937, in which Barrowford is compared to Nelson, England and Wales and subdivisions of the country. The figures relating to England and Wales and the sub-divisions are supplied by the Registrar General.

ANALYSIS OF THE CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Total cases notified													Total Cases removed to Hospital	Total Deaths
	Total Cases at all ages	Years of age													
		Under 1	1 to 2	2 to 3	3 to 4	4 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 65	65 and over		
Diphtheria	3	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	4	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	...	2
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	...	...	...	...	..	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
Totals	19	...	...	1	1	3	1	1	4	4	4	4	...	3

MONTHLY ANALYSIS OF THE CASES AS REPORTED.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	4
Pneumonia	—	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	5
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tuberculosis Pulmonary)	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Erysipelas	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Totals	3	4	2	3	—	2	—	—	1	3	1	—	19

COMPARISON WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

	Small-pox	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Erysipelas	Encephalitis Lethargica	Puerperal Fever	Puerperal Pyrexia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis other forms	Pneumonia	Total
1928.—No. of cases reported	1	2	2	..	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	11
1929.—No. of cases reported	..	13	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	6	32
1930.—No. of cases reported	..	3	4	..	2	1	..	..	..	3	3	5	21
1931.—No. of cases reported	..	8	..	..	2	..	..	1	..	3	3	5	22
1932.—No. of cases reported	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	1	17
1933.—No. of cases reported	..	3	4	..	2	..	1	..	..	2	..	11	23
1934.—No. of cases reported	..	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	6	26
1935.—No. of cases reported	..	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	4	14
1936.—No. of cases reported	..	7	24	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	38
1937.—No. of cases reported	..	4	3	..	2	..	..	2	..	2	1	5	19
Average No. per year	0.1	6.9	4.6	..	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.2	1.8	4.8	22.2

COMPARISON OF CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1937.

	England and Wales	125 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	148 Smaller Towns, Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census	London Administrative County	Nelson	Barrowford
	Rates per 1,000 of Population.					
Notifications :—						
Smallpox	0.00	—	0.00	—	0.00	0.00
Scarlet Fever	2.33	2.56	2.42	2.09	0.61	0.81
Diphtheria	1.49	1.81	1.38	1.93	0.70	0.60
Enteric Fever	0.05	0.06	0.04	0.05	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.37	0.43	0.34	0.44	0.25	0.40
Pneumonia	1.36	1.58	1.20	1.18	0.58	1.61
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births.					
Puerperal Fever	13.93	17.59	11.52	{ 4.15	0.00	0.00
Puerperal Pyrexia				{ 14.34	0.00	46.51

DISINFECTION.

During the year 11 rooms and 98 articles of bedding or clothing have been disinfected. Formalin spray followed by Formalin vapourisation is the method of disinfection used for rooms, etc. Articles of bedding, clothing, etc., are disinfected by steam. The disinfecting apparatus is the property of the Nelson Corporation, and is situate at their Destructor Works. The disinfection of rooms after infectious disease and of bedding, clothing, etc., being carried out by officers of the Public Health Department, Nelson.

No arrangements exist for the bathing or disinfestation of verminous persons, etc.

No measures have been taken by the Local Authority in regard to the prevalence of animal or insect pests.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Only 3 cases of Tuberculosis have been notified during the year, 2 of which were Pulmonary and the other Non-Pulmonary. One death only occurred, in this case from Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis, the patient being a notified case.

Notification of the disease in the district is efficient and no action has been necessary for wilful neglect or refusal to notify.

The small number of cases notified preclude drawing any inferences as to either the incidence of or mortality from tuberculosis in any particular occupation in the district.

At the end of the year there were on the register 7 cases resident in Barrowford, of which 5 were non-pulmonary and 2 pulmonary tuberculosis.

No action has been necessary in regard to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor in regard to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The following table shows an analysis of the cases of Tuberculosis notified, and also of the deaths from this disease during the year.

Age Periods. IN YEARS.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 to 1
1 to 5
5 to 10	1	...	...	...	...
10 to 15
15 to 20	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 to 25
25 to 35	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
35 to 45
45 to 55
55 to 65	1	...
65 and upwards
Totals	2	...	1	...	...	1	...
	2		1		...		1	

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

This work is carried out in your district by the Lancashire County Council.

A Maternity and Child Welfare Centre is held on Thursday afternoon of each week at the Congregational School Room, Church Street.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

No case of this disease has been notified during the year.

PUERPERAL FEVER AND PUERPERAL PYREXIA.

Two cases of Puerperal Pyrexia have been notified. It will be noticed in a previous table that these cases give a case rate of 46.51 per 1,000 total births, but the small number of births on which this figure has to be calculated renders it a fallacy for true comparison or comment to be made.

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS.

No action has been taken under Section 66 of the Public Health Act, 1925, for the prevention of blindness or for the treatment of persons suffering from any disease or injury to the eyes.

CONCLUSION.

There has been no feature in regard to the Public Health during the year that requires special comment.

Progress has been made during the year in sanitary improvements, and when the whole of the district is supplied with ash-bins and the use of ashpits discontinued, a further improvement could be affected if the question of the replacement of waste-water-closets by fresh-water-closets were to be considered and a scheme for conversion proceeded with.

The arrangement whereby part of the work of the Public Health Department is undertaken by members of the Public Health staff of Nelson continues to work satisfactorily. From all the officers concerned, along with your Inspector and Mr. Armistead, your Clerk to the Council, I have received every assistance, and throughout the year the work of the Department has been carried out expeditiously and efficiently.

I am also indebted to Mr. Boothman, the Water Engineer of Nelson, and Mr. Superintendent Pickering of the County Police for particulars of work over which they have control, and mentioned by me in the course of the report.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

R. G. MARKHAM, M.B., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

